

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)

Libraries at University of Nebraska-Lincoln

January 2020

GENDER DIFFERENCE IN ELECTRONIC RESOURCES USAGE AMONG THE FACULTY MEMBERS OF ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN KUMBAKONAM TALUK

Soniya R

Annamalai University, sonirvm1992@gmail.com

Kavitha S

Annamalai University, kavithaarulselvan@gmail.com

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac>



Part of the [Library and Information Science Commons](#)

R, Soniya and S, Kavitha, "GENDER DIFFERENCE IN ELECTRONIC RESOURCES USAGE AMONG THE FACULTY MEMBERS OF ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN KUMBAKONAM TALUK" (2020).

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal). 3717.

<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/3717>

**GENDER DIFFERENCE IN ELECTRONIC RESOURCES USAGE AMONG THE
FACULTY MEMBERS OF ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN
KUMBAKONAM TALUK**

R.Soniya Ph.D Research Scholar, DLIS, Annamalai University, email.id
sonirvm1992@gmail.com

Dr.S.Kavitha, Asst.Professor, DLIS Email-kavithaarulselvan@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The paper investigate the Gender difference in electronic resources usage among the faculty members of arts and science college libraries in Kumbakonam Taluk. The study selected only 4 arts and science colleges. Questionnaire method has been adapted to data collect from faculty members arts and science colleges and 300 questionnaires were distributed among the faculty members. 263 questionnaires were returned back. Gender wise respondent's frequency of using library, purpose of using electronic resources and use of various types of electronic resource.

Key words: electronic resources, E-Journal, information.

1. Introduction

Electronic resources are regarded as the mines of information that are explored through modern ICT devices, refined and redesigned and more often stored in the cyber space in the most concrete and compact form and can be accessed simultaneously from many points by a large number of people. As digital resources increased exponentially over that last decade, as well e-journals, and made them accessible via their library web portals. The phrase “electronic resources” has broadly been defined as, information accessed by a computer may be useful as bibliographic guides to potential sources. electronic resources in include online Database , sources from web pages, electronic journals articles, E-mail messages, news papers, e-thesis ,etc.

2. Review of literature.

Aina (2014) conducted a study of "Awareness, accessibility and use of electronic databases among academic staff of the business school of the University of Babcock". This study analyzes the need to increase the knowledge of electronic resources subscribed by the Babcock University Library. There is a need to increase campus internet facilities in others to facilitate accessibility of electronic resources to teachers and all library users. It is believed that conscience; accessibility will increase the use of electronic resources subscribed by the library. The document recommends regular training of academic staff in updating knowledge of numerous sources and access to electronic resources of the university library. The university must also improve the provision of Internet services on campus.

Priyadharshni et.al (2015) carried out the study "Awareness in the use of electronic resources among users of the Research Institute and the Agricultural College of Madurai". They concluded that almost all respondents are fully aware of the available electronic resources, such as those available for free via the Internet, electronic journals, electronic books, electronic data files, electronic journals, theses and electronic theses, dictionaries electronic, electronic and electronic. encyclopedia, database on CD-ROM and online database. It was discovered that all academic doctors and faculty members mainly used free electronic resources available through Internet search engines like that Google, Yahoo, etc. And electronic magazines. Concluded that study most doctoral scholars have used the digital resources convenient through the Springer e-book, CABI, the Wiley and Black link, etc. And the resources registered online in the TNAU libraries

Jothi.G & Kabilambigai.S (2016) examined that the study on usage of Electronic Resources among Faculty in Selected Engineering Colleges of Namakkal District. The main objectives of the demographic details of the respondents, the place of access, the frequency of use of ICTs, classify search engines and the difficulties they face when using ICT tools. Data collected from several engineering universities in the Namakkal district, in Tamil Nadu. The collected data was analyzed using the statistical software SPSS v.21 using this analyzed. The study concludes that the information must be maintained at a higher level to attract the user regularly. they also

studied the behavior of library staff and physical structures in the library play a significant role in deciding the level of usage by the respondents.

3. Objectives

1. To identify the gender wise distribution of respondents
2. To examine the frequency of use electronic Resources
3. To find out the use of various types of electronic resources
4. To examine the time spent for using electronic resources
5. To investigate purpose of accessing Electronic Resource.
6. To examine the reason for using electronic resources.

4. Methodology

The study is focused to identify the gender difference in use of electronic resources for the faculty members of arts and science colleges in Kumbakonam Taluk in this study. Researcher used questionnaire method for data collection. The sample for the study is only selected 4 arts and Science College for Government Arts College for Women, Idhaya Arts and Science College for Women, Annai College of Arts and Science, Government Arts and Science College for Men. Totally 300 questionnaires were distributed by the faculty members. 263 questionnaires were returned back.

5. Analysis and Interpretations

Table 1. Gender wise Distribution of Respondents

Gender	No. of respondents	Percentage
Male	149	56.65
Female	114	43.35
Total	263	100

Table 1. Indicates the gender wise distribution of respondents. Out of 149 male and 114 female respondents. The analysis revealed that male respondents are dominate in the study compared female.

Fig.1.Gender wise Distribution of Respondents

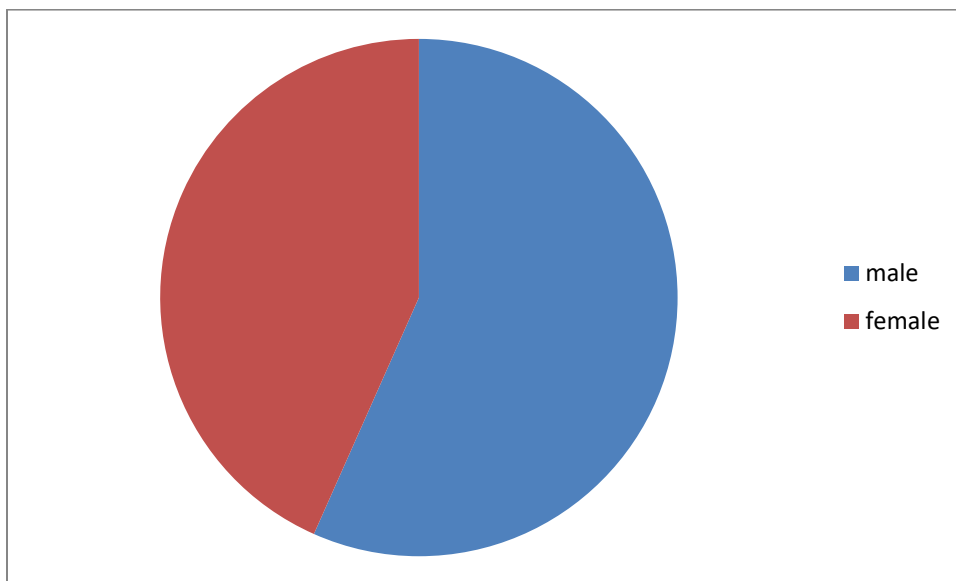


Table 2 gender wise distribution of respondents frequency of visit library .

Gender	Daily	Occasionally	Rarely	When Necessary	Percentage
Male	66(44.29%)	44(29.53%)	20(13.42%)	19(12.75%)	149(56.65%)
Female	51(44.73%)	37(32.45%)	15(13.16%)	11(9.64%)	114(43.45%)
Total	117(44.48%)	81(30.79%)	35(13.31%)	30(11.41%)	263(100%)

Table 2 reveals that gender wise distribution of respondents frequency of visit library. 66(44.29) of male respondent and 51 (44.73%) female respondents visit library daily, 44(29.53%) male and 37(32.45%) female respondents visit library occasionally, 20(13.42%) of male respondents and 15(13.16%) female respondents visit library rarely.

It could be seen clearly majority of the 66(44.29%) male and 51(44.73%) of female respondents frequency of visit library Daily.

Table 3. Gender wise distribution of time spent on usage of electronic resources.

Gender	Less Than One Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	Above 3 Hours	Total
Male	44(29.53%)	59(39.60%)	34(22.82%)	12(8.05%)	149(56.65%)
Female	29(25.44%)	53(46.49%)	18(15.79%)	14(12.80%)	114(43.45%)
Total	73(27.76%)	112(42.58%)	52(19.77%)	26(9.88%)	263(100%)

The table 3 gender wise distribution of respondents time spent on usage of electronic resources. Out of 149 male respondents, 59(39.60%) of respondents spent 1-2 hours, 44(29.53%) of respondents spent less than one hours and 34(22.82%) of respondents spent 2-3 hours .out of 114 female respondents 53(46.49%) of respondents spent 1-2 hours, 29(25.44%) of respondents spent less than one hours and 18(15.79%)of respondents spent 2-3 hours.

It is concluded from the above discussion that 59(39.60%) male and 53(46.49%) female respondents spent 1-2 hours using for electronic resources.

Table 4 gender wise distribution of respondents use various electronic resources.

Gender	E-Journals	E-Books	E-Thesis	E-Newspapers	Total
Male	58(38.93%)	28(18.79)	34(22.82%)	29(19.46%)	149(56.65%)
Female	43(37.72%)	38(33.33%)	22(19.30%)	11(9.65%)	114(43.45%)
Total	101(38.40%)	66(25.09%)	56(21.29%)	40(15.21%)	263(100%)

Table 4 shows that the gender wise distribution of respondents using various electronic resources. out of 149 male and 114 female respondents ,58(38.93%) of male respondents and 43(37.72%) of female respondents using electronic journal, 34(22.82%)of male and 22(19.46%)

of female respondents using Electronic Thesis, 28(18.79%)of male and 38(33.33%) of respondents using electronic books and 29(19.46%) of male and 11(9.45%)of respondents using Newspaper .

It could be seen clearly about the majority of the male 58(38.93%) female 43(37.72%) of respondents using electronic journal.

Fig.2 Gender wise distribution of respondents use various electronic resources

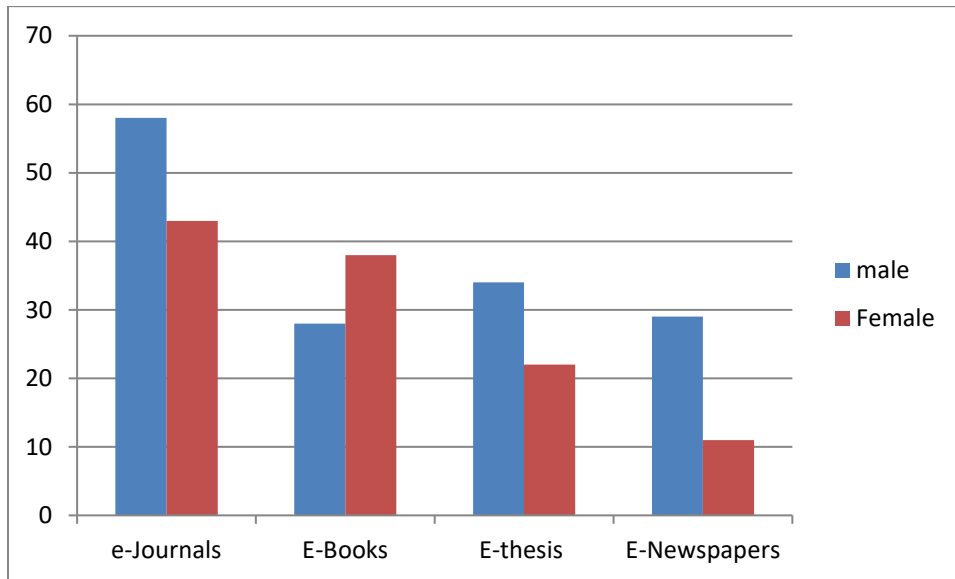


Table 5. Gender wise distribution of respondents purpose of using electronic resources..

Gender	Prepare Lecture Note	Paper Presentation In Seminar	Writing Articles For Journals	For Research Purpose	To Improve Subject Knowledge	Total
Male	35(23.49%)	19(12.75%)	38(25.50%)	29(19.46%)	28(18.79%)	149(56.65%)
Female	27(23.68%)	18(15.79%)	21(18.42%)	19(16.67%)	29(25.44%)	114(43.45%)
Total	62(23.57%)	37(14.07%)	59(22.43%)	48(18.25%)	57(21.67%)	263(100%)

Table 5.reveled that gender wise distribution of respondent's purpose of accessing electronic resources. out of 149 male and 114 female respondents, 38(25.50%)of male and 21(18.42%) of female respondents to access writing articles for journas,35(23.49%) and male and 27(23.68%)of female respondents to access prepare lecture notes,29(19.46%)of male and 19(16.67%) of female respondents to access for research purpose and 28(18.79%)of male and 29(25.44%)of female respondents to access to improve your knowledge

It is revealed that from the above analyze most of the 35(23.49%)male and 27(23.68%) respondents purpose of using for prepare Lecture notes.

Table 6 Gender wise distribution of respondents Reason for using Electronic resources.

Gender	Time Saving	Easy To Use	More Useful	Uploaded and downloaded	Up-To-Date Information	Total
Male	32(21.48%)	41(27.52%)	28(18.79%)	19(12.75%)	29(19.46%)	149(56.65%)
Female	28(24.56%)	30(26.31%)	16(14.03%)	22(19.30%)	18(15.79%)	114(43.45%)
Total	60(22.81%)	71(27.00%)	44(16.73%)	41(15.58%)	47(17.87%)	263(100%)

Table 6 shows that the reason for using electronic resources. out of 149 male and 114 female respondents, 41(27.52%) of male and 30(26.31%)of female respondents using easy to access electronic resources , 32(21.48%) of male and 28(24.56%)of female respondents time saving,29(19.46%) of male and 18(15.79%)of female respondents access for up-to-date information and 19(12.75%)of male respondents and 22(19.30%) of female respondents access for uploaded and downloaded.

It is revealed that majority of the 41(27.52%) male and 30(26.31%) female respondents reason for using electronic resources for easy to access.

6. Findings and conclusions.

Revealed that gender wise respondents, male are dominate in this study compared to female. It could be seen clearly majority of the 66(44.29%) male and 51(44.73%) of female respondents frequency of visit library Daily. It is concluded from the above discussion that 59(39.60%) male

and 53(46.49%) female respondents spent 1-2 hours using for electronic resources. It could be seen clearly about the majority of the male 58(38.93%) female 43(37.72%) of respondents using electronic journal. It is revealed that from the above analyze most of the 35(23.49%)male and 27(23.68%) respondents purpose of using for prepare Lecture notes. It is revealed that majority of the 41(27.52%) male and 30(26.31%) female respondents reason for using electronic resources for easy to access.

Reference.

1. Akande Samson oyeniya,(2013).Gender difference in information retrieval skills and use of electronic resources among information professionals in south-western Nigeria. *International journal of library and information science*,5(7),208-215.
2. Aina (2014). Awareness, accessibility and use of electronic databases among academic staff of Babcock university business school. *Kuwait Chapter of Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review Vol. 3,No.6;28*
3. Priyadharshni et.al (2015). Awareness in usage of e-Resources among users at Agricultural College and Research Institute, Madurai. *European Academic Research, Vol. 2 (2), p 14816-23*
4. Jothi, G. & Kabilambigai, S. (2016). Usage of Electronic Resources among Faculty in Selected Engineering Colleges of Namakkal District. *DRDO Supported National Conference on Creativity, Innovation and Transformation in Libraries. 8th &9th July 2016. K.S.R.College of Technology, Tiruchengode, 225-231*
5. Mahadevan,B., and k.vijayakumar.(2019).Awareness and use of electronic resources among the faculty members of Pharmacy colleges in kerala (south india): A study. *Journal of the Gujarat research society, 21(7),341-347.*